Thesis
on "Feticide."
by
R. J. M. Cunningham.

March 1832.
The Subject of Sact--
--Ede or Criminal Abortion, is one of
the greatest importance to both the
Medical and Legal professions and
no less so to the morale of the Commun-
ity at large. This crime
big that of destroying the life of a child
yet unborn, is the at the same time
both sensuous and diabolical and is
held like such by the legislature
of most Nations.

D. Porcalo says: "to save"
"quish the first spark of life is a"
"crime of the same nature both"
against our brother and society, to 
be killing and infanticide a child in a 
man, and regular and successive 
stages of existence being the ordinance 
of God, and subject alone to His 
divine will."

The arrangement which I propose 
to adopt is as follows:
I. History
II. Laws.
III. Signs of Pregnancy 
IV. Causes of Abortion 
V. Signs of Abortion
VI. Conclusion

V. Signs of Abortion
1. Nature
2. Object expelled
I History.

It is not likely that the Crime of Euthanicide or Criminal Abortion existed during the Joràra Dispensation, as among the Jews at that time, it was considered one of the greatest sins. No fortune could have been a woman of the was banned, and each hoped that the Israelites might arise from this descendant. Also among them, if after the Conscription of marriage blood, was not found, the woman was stoned by her tribe, not having been a virgin. This strict law prevented much illegitimate intercourse, and so the wish to get rid of the probable proof of their sin. They may also have been deterred from it by the splendid punishments which were denounced against bruders.

Among the Greeks the deceased

+ Campbell Bridgewater.
of unborn children, was in some cases law. Thus Aristotle says, "if the parents transgress the law let the ordained that the brother shall destroy the fruit of her body, before it shall have received the principle of life" and sensation."

The practice was also in vogue among the Romans. Suetonius speaks of the practice. "inceps enim et parent subeunt susurris et syno "hodieque acer usque vetustae urque tales."

"See Just. arrato dixit ultra augmenta beato." "Saturno ante Trojum, tantum medicamina pretiosa."

"Multas felix sanctitatis" the Roman custom he says, "by cruel fashion, you procure abortion, and smother the shrewd beginning, of what would come take a brand, to his brother woman."

The prevailing abortion was commanded among the breadth, Chin.

II. Tract of Anacharis Vol. 5. 
§ Journal Sat. VI. 
+ Etio Primus Felix Chap. XXX.
demonstrates one of their springs in this law. The process of abortion in the island of Formosa do woman is allowed to carry a child till she arrives at the age of 35.

* In New South Wales, abortion is permitted as a matter of course by what is called the Free Law, i.e. including comprising the abdomen of the female.

Among the Brahmins also it is so unapproved thing the procuring of abortion. Some of their tribes of women encourage their wives to produce their carriage after having had 2 or 3 children.

§ In Turkey, according to Dr. Bryce, there are females, Bosnian, and bridge, but where such practice consists in procuring abortion in those who consult them.

[Footnotes]
1. [Footnote: A medical dispensary.]
2. [Footnote: Edinburgh magistracy.]
3. [Footnote: Account of the English Colony of N. S. Wales by Lieut. Col. Collins.]
4. [Footnote: Letter from the Mediterranean by Lt. Macquarie.]
In Egypt, this has been a custom for time immemorial, and it is said that the women in that country devoutly with love and safety.

In the northern hemisphere the same practice is followed by the inhabitants of Hudson Bay.

From what has been said under this head, I will be sure that this crime is not practiced flagrantly so in some parts of the world. That such is the case among savage nations, we need not be so greatly astonished, but to find the custom prevalent in Egypt, Surinam, etc. civilized nations, we shall well feel both astonished and disgusted.

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0. Annales de l'Institut Caledon Vol X.

9. Ille voyage de Hudson Bay.
I shall just mention the acts of our own Country Concerning this offence. The 1st. was that of Lord Eldon's (53 Geo. III. c.58) 1803. Then came that of Lord Hardwicke in 1828 (9 Geo IV. c.31.) I need not quote the words of these acts, suffice it to say that in both there was a

difference made between the time of quickening, i.e. the 4th or 5th month and all the period of utero quickation before it, that if any such a heinous crime of abortion was procured before that time or between it and the full period of utero quickation. "British law denouncing" "Capital punishment for procuring" "abortion after quickening", although "before that period intentionally procuring" my abortion is only as misdemeanour.

This divide originated in the fact that the old writers considered the fetus but the quick with life.

is alive, precious to its quickening.
to an and evident fallacy, and now
happily done away with as any ob-
tection.

There came the act of Victoria (tie)
and which as printed it cancelled the
above.

According to the Senate Code
the procuring of abortion is punished
in females by imprisonment, if per-
dicated by a medical hand he is con-
demned to hard labour for a certain time.

The laws of the United States
are very lax as regards this offense.

And as New Hampshire considering
it trifling, punished as affecting the
person of the brother; other acquiring
the profit of death of the child or brother
is rape is a less demeanour, felony or
masturbation. And in fact any
attempt to procure abortion leads
almost seem beyond indictment,
unless the facts can be forced to be
villed whether expelled or lost from
the brother.

Tertullian when he wrote
expresses himself in the following word of
fevered haste. "Christian! how far so ever
from homicide that with them it is
utterly unlawful to drive away with a
child in the womb, whose nature is in
deliberation about the brain, for to
kill a child before it is born is to com-
mit murder by way of advance. And
there is no difference whether you destroy
a child in its formation or after it is
formed and detainted, for the Christian
look upon him as a being who is one
in embryo; for he is a being like "
the fruit in blossom, and in a little time
would have been a perfect being, had
"nature met with no disturbance."
III Signs of Pregnancy.

So such apaper as this it is quite necessary to mention some of the leading symptoms of pregnancy that are usually present whilst any female is in that condition. Among these are:

1. Changes in the Drurina. There are a deposit of dark pigment in the areola surrounding the nipple and forming a broad ring of a brownish colour; hardening of the breast, and latterly the presence of milk in them.

2. Estilation of Druvenation. A very important symptom in both females, though it must be remembered that in a few cases on second this flow or one similar to it has continued for at least part of the period of utero-gestation; and still rarer are those cases where the estrumination has only occurred during the last period.

3. Morning Sickness. This when combined with some of the other is important, without almost useless. We must however be very careful
just to confirm this bonding with that occasioned with Criminal intent by
Means of torture etc which will be decide
hereafter.

4. Enlargement of the Abdomen. After
the 14th month, at which time the uleus
ceases from the pelvis, the abdomen begins
to enlarge. We must be sure that
this enlargement is really that of preg-
nancy, or by administering Chlorgy-
line or Helium, the abdomen will sub-
side.

5. Quickening. This is occasioned by
the movements of the child, but is not an
infallible sign as some would have us believe, for some pregnancies have
gone through their whole normal course without the mother feeling any of the
fetal movements.

6. Auscultation. The best and in my
opinion the infallible test, is that of
hearing the sounds of the fetal heart
through the abdominal walls of the
mother. The sound of the "placental
snuffle" are not proof that the child
is alive, for although it dies the brain, placenta, etc. may go on growing, and so the brain still have this second sound.

The formation of Histamine in the urine.

By a few, the fact that a jellylike or fatty matter is formed on the surface of the maternal urine is held to be conclusive as to the presence of pregnancy, but according to some later researches this has been negatived. However it is well to bear the fact in mind that such does frequently occur.

The alMOD I believe the the fact conclusive and from Currently declared diagnostic signs of the pregnant state, and what several of them are formed together in the female and may feel pretty certain as to their real condition, whether the they along the fact or not.
IV Causes of Abortion.

These are divided into involuntary and artificial causes, the last mentioned quite independent of the mother or others, or, as induced by sudden cause criminally applied.

1. Involuntary Causes of Abortion.

The medical jurisprudent is called upon to unfold his knowledge concerning a case of suspected criminal abortion. It might seem many things in evidence to the character of the female, her calling for assistance at the time of the passage of the fetus, or not, concealed pregnancy, the fact of the child being illegitimate, etc. Moreover he must also well aware of the numerous causes which are sufficient to occasion abortion, as few of which may I think be mentioned with advantage. Among these are the effects of accidental blows, slapping, dancing, jumping, any disturbance in the function and a kind of the organs of the body, the gymnastic
diseases, a small-pox, syphilis in the father, and strong action of the ad
ominal muscles in straining at stool, seasickness, excessive frenzy, and thus especially in females. Naturally of plethoric or lymphatic temperament, or of a highly nervous disposition.

There is a case mentioned, where at the loss of a ship at sea, a female who had been pregnant was drowned, and on her body being picked up, the child partly born was found between her thighs. In this case the duct had aborted from fright (brain tal emotion) or from apoplexy.

Railway travelling has curiously enough been found sufficient to cause it, at least there are three cases where there was nothing else to account for the

Another such important fact is that

† Medical Times & Gazette vol. 36.
‖ Lancet 1848.
‡ Ibid 1844.
Any female who has once aborted is very apt to do so again, and laws although the greatest possible care be taken to prevent it, it is probable that many will occur when a female aborted 35 times.

And as doubtless many others, but the point must exercise his own common sense and discretion for finding them out, and determining them sufficient to cause the premature expulsion of the uterine contents.

2. Artificial or Criminal Causes of Abortion.

Abortion may be criminally induced in two ways. (A) by acting on the uterine system directly & locally or (B) by acting upon it through the several viscera. Constitutionally.

However the procuring of abortion may be attempted, all authors are agreed as to the fact, that it is both the greatest peril to the life of the unfortunate.
female herself. Let me quote me a two
writes as to this. Bartley says.
"Every woman who attempts to procure"
"abortion does it at the risk of her life"*
Draile writes as follow. "There is no"
"drug which will procure miscarriage"
"in bodies who are not pregnant".
"It, without acting violently on their"
"system and probably endangering"
"their lives."†

According to Smith, "Abortion is in general injurious to"
"health, and is seldom not accompanied"
"with suffering."§

There will be many cases where
out these statements precluded in the
after part of this paper.

A By acting upon the uterine system
locally.

To procure abortion in the
way the presence of a second party

* Bartley, lecture on forensic medicine.
† Hale, Elements of juridical medicine in Cooper. Facts.
§ Smith, Principles of forensic medicine.
is generally required, though there is at least one case where the male caused death by introducing an instrument into her and womb. This method of inducing abortion is perhaps more fatal to the mother than any other, because the operation itself of pressing and instrument into the womb, is one of the greatest blights.

This is a case which has failed in the hands of some most skilful surgeons, and if so how can it be supposed that this unlearned in the anatomy of the parts will succeed. As an example of the accidents which have happened in operating, Dr. R. S. Macken reported an instance in which the internal iliac artery was opened, and there is another where the common iliac was punctured.

An example of the cases on record where abortion has been or tried to be produced by various mechanical applications. From among these I shall quote one or two of the

\[\text{New York Journal of Medicine Vol. 7.}
\]
\[\text{Dublin Medical Press. 1848.}\]
First there is the Case of an Officer a "Herb
Aceto," who introduced his hand and arm
into the vagina of a female and kept them
there for about 10 minutes. Suffering
standing the frightful agony occasioned
by the unfortunate woman expired in less
than a week after the absurd operation.
On examination there was formed an opening
in the posterior wall of the bladder, and in
other in the urea, corresponding to it, and
through these lacerations the child had
escaped into the bladder, where it was
formed. Beside there were lacerations of other parts.

Here there is a Case where Dr. Sichler
inserted pieces of wood into the womb of
Marlineau, resulting in the expulsion of
a sixth born child, and the death of
the mother 13 days after. Upon exami-
nation two holes were found in the uterus
and inflamed, and the other gangrenous.

Again Dr. Pizzi, and Dr. Coad were

† Facts from have but I. and Mike Kridlensky.
indicted for feloniously administering a certain potion and destructive sub-
stance to A. Cheney, with intent to procure abortion. Had the operator, admin-
istered internally having failed, an in-
strument was introduced into her bag
and causing premature delivery, but
left in this case death of the brother.
The prisoner was, however, acquitted.

Soder and Hirtle relate a case where
the nozzle of a syringe
was used, and which caused rupture
of the uterus and death of the brother.
The fetus was in this case found in the
abdominal cavity.

There have been attempts to save
foetus said informed by the two following cases.
The first happened in the practice of Dr.
Wagner of Berlin, where a young woman,
just had become a drug, there fail-
ing. She had a strap tightly bound
round her waist, etc. She was blind
and trampled upon by her paramour.

† Schedes Chirurgical Review Vol 6.
And lastly, he perforated her uterus through the walls of the vagina, causing much pain and hemorrhage, but no abortion. She bore a living and healthy child at her full time.*

The other happened in New York. A catheter was used, the membranes were ruptured, and the ovum wounded, but failed to procure miscarriage.†

Liquids had been injected into the vagina to cause miscarriage.

Thus Sulphuric acid was so employed, causing great inflammation and occlusion of the vagina, so that Caesarian section had to be recourse to before the child could be extracted. The mother died.§

The injection of warm water has been recommended (i.e. in the hands of medical men) for inducing premature delivery. How this should be done in drink, for it should be employed

* Linn, Medical Independence.
† Medical Recorder Vol. 8.
§ Lancet Vol. 8.
Criminally, and if we were to find the passage through delayed, enquire if this had been done? and if so whether at the lawful instigation of a medical man? and for what reason?...

Premature delivery may also be occasioned by the action of the female herself, as running, jumping, beating her abdomen, rolling about, etc.

If the abortion has been caused by blows there will probably be ecchymosis, bruises, and other marks of force having been used. The scene upon the integument of the abdomen or loin. If such be present we must try to find out whether the woman herself or a second party inflicted them. If the first, then unless the Case give some very good reason for so doing, and which I imagine would be rather difficult, she must be regarded with suspicion. If another has given the blow, we should enquire whether the brother has done anything to occasion them, if she has been quarrelling with.
I will be suspicious, and will require further investigation.

In cases where learning or jumping has been the exciting cause, there will probably be no external marks, and in such a case it might be difficult to find proof that the intentionally, had recourse to such means to procure abortion.

A great point in the patient's favor would be her endeavoring to prevent the separation of the foetus after the application of any such causes.

Bellon mention two cases: one where after eliciting the Rich's yellow upon her abdomen, the female went to bed and took other precautions notwithstanding which she aborted. Bellon said the Rich's caused the miscarriage here. In the other the patient took the preventive measures and the likewise aborted. One Bellon declared that the abortion would probably not have taken place had she taken the necessary precautions.

† Conso de Medicina Legale.
There are other cases where severe injuries have been received by pregnant females and yet no abortion followed.

Dr. le Chapelle mentions one where a young midwife who tried to escape by jumping from a fire fell 3 storeys and died of the injuries.

Another where a female 7 months gone with child, in escaping from a fire fell 3 storeys and her arm was broken but without any miscarriage being produced.

B. By acting on the uterine system through the Constitution.

By hemorrhage. Formerly, even from the time of Hippocratic writing, this was thought to be a sure way of causing abortion, and all the more so if the blood was drawn from the foot. We are now satisfied as to the errors of this idea, from the fact that midwives
Cases, and for strong reasons pregnant females have been bleèd, and by so small amount, withoit detriment to the child within them. Thus, Dr. Mauvic, bleèd one woman 90 times, and another 48. 

Dr. Rush, bleéed many during an epidemic of yellow fever, and the case of neither of these gentlemen suffered. But were all delivered as usual of living children. There is no severe city of such cases but the alarm will suffice. Although this plan has generally failed, yet there are cases where this succeeded, and especially of the patient is of an irritable disposition, the bleéd to syncope. Dr. Despaul Bleåéed a female in two pregnancies for something, and in both she aborted. Bright we lost in such cases account for the expulsion by the suppression, that the quality of

Certification

Medical Observation & Inquiries Vol. III.
the maternal blood is tended so rapidly that it does not being fully reconstituted
perishes, having to die and being then a foreign body in the uterus. Sets up
contractions?

We must remember that a female wishing to abort may cause a brisk greater loss of blood than the practitioners
hoped, by wearing his bandage and
plunging the limbs into cold water
in retiring.

In cases of suspected criminal
abortion examine the abdomen for
centric cicatrices which if present may
enable you to discover that blood has
been lost.

By Emesis There is considerable
difference of opinion among authors
does the question whether emesis will
came abortion?

For long over part of believe they say.
Those who hold the opinion that
emesis do not cause abortion reason
from the fact, that morning sickness
does not generally cause abortion. But
this generally only occurs during
the early months, and each attack
does not last long, while the vomiting
caused by emetics is much more
severe and, as it is remembered, so as
it were superadded, that the one
may not cause it, yet both together
may surely be supposed to have
greater effect. And also the con
stitution of a pregnant woman may
be shaken by what would cause no
inconvenience if she were not in
that condition.

It is in the latter months of
uterine gestation that most danger is to
be apprehended, because the uterus
being then larger, is more apt to be
disturbed by the contraction of the
abdominal muscles and diaphragm.
Burns says, "that abortion is seldom
but is apt to be produced by emetics".
Thus we suspect that as emetics
have been taken for this purpose, in-
quire why it was taken, what was
father, and how if in a concealed
manner, or at the order of a friend
man? As a deduction from the
above, be very careful in giving med-
icine to a pregnant female, and if pos-
pible avoid them.

By cathartics in small doses
they do no harm, but in large, and if
not used with discretion especially on
the rectum, there is great danger like
feared on account of the peculiar sympa-
thy existing between that part of the alimen-
tary canal and the uterus.

Dr. Rush never mentions some-
hers of cases where in an epidemic
of yellow fever he gave large doses of
Dahlia and Salap without bad con-
sequences ensuing. + Campbell on
the other hand tells us that he knew
many cases axuatic by giving Calomel
and Salap to females labouring under in-
term.  

+ Medical observation & experience

II. Campbell's midwifery.
We have no reason to suspect that abortion has been criminally produced by Cathartics. Make the same enquiries as mentioned under emetics.

By Dietetics. They are paid by some to cause miscarriage, but I think they are not so powerful in this action as the two previously mentioned, because their effects on the constitution are not so severe, and the sympathy between the kidneys and the uterus is not so strong.

Dr. Burns however mentions one case where the female aborted after taking 2 oz. of L. Digitalis. In another case Dr. Paris mentions another where the female took 'a handful of digitalis' by mistake; she aborted in half an hour.

But it is to be remembered that in the last case thedigitalis would probably act as a drastic purge, which would be quite sufficient to cause...
premature expulsion of the fetus.

By dystocias and tormenagogues.

There are several articles in the materia medica which are said to have a special action on the uterus, but that such is the case except in that of ergot of rye, I very much doubt.


Spurred rye. This drug is certainly at the top of the list of dy.

stocies, and that it has the property of exciting uterine action, very few have doubt. It has been much and successfully used to produce pre.

matine labor, there being a number of 25 such successful cases in the Med.

cial Times Gazette for Jan. 1854 and

Aphraates has collected 47 others. B. Churchill says: "Ergot of rye is not very generally supposed to have the power of originating uterine contractions."

*Zeitschrift für gynäkologe.

†Churchills Bühnentrage.
This drug acts by passing into the blood and affects chiefly those areas of the spinal cord which are in relation with the uterus. It has been found to produce abortion in the lower animals at any period of uterine gestation. Dr. Chatard mentions one case where it was successful in a woman at the 6th month. Dr. Whitehead mentions a case where it was three successful but in the fourth pregnancy failed. Dr. Condé mentions several cases where it completely failed although several drachms were taken daily.

From the above facts it will be seen that it does occasionally fail, but that it is not the desipride as an abortifacient is plainly proved from the number of cases where it was successful in producing premature labor. And again in labor when uterine action failing, the administration of a dose

+ Philadelphia Journal of Medical Physical Science
+ New York Medical Repository
+ On the Causes & Treatment of Abortion.
of grief often increases the strength of the
patient, and drag so foreboding consequences
to the mother, though it is almost always
premature to the child.
Ammonium Salicylicum.
This is perhaps the drug most
popularly used for criminal purposes.
It is exceedingly poisonous as shown
by Dr. Webber from experiments on the
lower animals, and also from cases
where it has been taken, frequently caus-
ing the death of the mother.
Galen declares that it is sufficient
to destroy the foetus.
I am of opinion that its acutopathic
action depends almost solely on
its action as an irritant poison.
"It cannot act in such a way (as
"expulsive) but that violently affecting the
"stomach and bowels, and by bringing
"life into extreme danger."
Thrice are many cases on record
where it has been used to procure abortion.
Dr. Lee mentions one where the foetus was
expelled at the 6th month, and the
Another case on the third day after,
Dr. Taylor mentions two cases, in one of
which, abortion and death of the mother
followed. Dr. Christian mentions the
care of a girl who aborted shortly from
the use of scirum. Dr. Campbell
relates the case of a woman who could
survive abortion at will and without
any bad consequences. A case
happened on the Continent where the
drug did not cause abortion, probably
due to the treatment: the girl recover-
what, when it was found out that
her relative had administered scirum.

It caused seeps and swelling
with violent pain in the abdomen.

If you be called to a case where
scirum is suspected to have been taken,
the first liquid inquiries should be made
and if discovered that the haem has
had the drug, ascertain why, because
I know of no condition in the pregnant

Medical Times Gazette 1854

Christian on Poisons
Iodene 618
female which would require its use.

All of Janey. This is in its action precisely similar to that of Sarsine.

There are two cases on record where it was used and both happened in America. There was no abortion, but death of the Mother in one case in two hours, and in the other in three or one half after taking the dose which was 3/4.

Mercury. It was formerly supposed that metallic mercury had great power as an exciter of uterine action, but we are now well enough aware that such an idea is fallacious.

Colonel was afterwards used both safely and with much the same results. Thus Dr. B. Bell informs us that it may be taken by a pregnant female without any bad result whatever, if, as concerns the premature expulsion of the fetus, §

Bartholin and Bramican give cases where it was largely used without ill effect.

§ Bell on the Venereal.
Normal period. Dr. Campbell mentions one case where a girl was salivated to procure abortion. So much so that her tongue was like a honey comb. But notwithstanding she went on till the full time.*

Dr. Burns however thinks that mercury might cause abortion, and also the accidence during pregnancy. I do not think that the preparation of this metal are very likely to be had recourse to for procuring miscarriage, as the evil effects of mercury on the constitution are now so well known both to the profession and the public. If however such a case were happening it might be a very difficult point to decide whether the drug was taken to procure abortion, because it is so was so often done and in so many complaints that the female or other concerned might declare that it was given to cure some one of them.

† Total 80.†

* Campbell's Bridewell

II Burns' Bridewell
This drug which has been
preyly frequently taken with the same
intensiv as other narcotics, act to delay
from its inhuman property, which can
reach the same as those of laud.

Fridell who has devoted consid-
erable attention to this subject, drew
the following as the symptoms
occasioned by the use of ipec.

1. A quickly inflamed stomach and
duodenum, characterized by distress
and obstinate vomiting. There is
pain in the epigastrium, whilst
there is little irritation in the small
intestines, and the large seem to
be altogether exempt.

2. A stimulation of the ulcers followed
by energetic contractions of its fibers.

3. A serious affection of the brain.
Centers, partly by narcotism and
partly of excitement manifesting
itself by the following phenomena:

Loss of sleep, forget, a condition like
intoxication, dreams, want of in-
telligence, difficulty of speaking,
Impairment of breath, Contraction of the pupil, Continued deviation of the head and arms, Contracting with the almost total immobility of the trunk.

4. Depression of the heart's action characterized by the diminution and fall of the pulse, decrease of the heart of the skin below the normal state.

5. Among the symptoms of less importance, enormous swelling of the tongue, inflammation of this organ, accompanied by abundant saliva, spitting away only at the end of several days.

6. At last towards the 10th day we see a sort of reaction, which manifests itself by a kind of feline attack, feline and uncertain which establishes itself with difficulty, and the symptoms of paroxysms disappear by degrees and are transformed into a sort of typhoid affection.
These symptoms it will be seen are similar to those caused by the accidental poisoning.

From among the cases in which this drug had been used the following as typical examples may be cited:

The first is that of a young woman almost 4 months gone with child, who took a decestion of vice, which was especially followed by great pains in the abdomen, giddiness, vomiting, and a short time after pulling a few clots of blood the fetus was expelled. The second is that of a servant who had drunk the same symptoms as in the first case, with in addition suppression of urine. She also aborted and recovered. [Heilé]

There are several others on record, but the symptoms and results being much the same as in the above, need not be quoted.

† Annales d'Hygiène publique.
Small Root. Frequently used to produce dilatation in America, and Dr. Stattensone mentions its power in this way. According to some authors "it does not appear that it is very efficacious" in causing dilatation, and has evidently not been much employed in this country for that purpose; at least I have been unable to find any such case mentioned.

Pennyroyal. This is said to be an energetic abortive agent, but I think without sufficient reason. It is said to relate a case where the smell of it, he says, caused abortion; but several confess I cannot but think there must have been some other cause in action.

Paris and Toulonque, quite a case in which a man was indicted for administering steel filings and pennyroyal to a female with the intent to procure abortion.

"Selecte Reportory."
"Cates Medical Society, vol. II."
Acta Rhönoea. The plant which is found in the United States to have much the same action as cinchona and might therefore be used for some miscarriage, although I am not aware of any case where it has been employed for that purpose.

Derm. colt., and locie. had both been used for the same end, and evidently with success.

Arsenic. There is one case brought where arsenic was given for this purpose. The female took gravity twice daily for three months, it did not, however, produce the desired effect.

Strega pionca and futs y Paradise. There are mentioned two cases in the above journal where each of these were taken, but in both without effect.

* Associated Medical Journal 1838.
V. Signs of Abortion.

The Signs of Abortion may be Considered under 2 heads.
1. From an examination of theuterus.
2. From an examination of the subject expelled.
   1. From examination of the uterus
   when alive.

If abortion takes place during the early months of pregnancy as they be supposed it will be very difficult to establish the fact from an examination. The unborn during the first two months especially is very small, and not so firmly attached to the womb as it afterward is. So that any Solution of Continuity between the two is best attended with any great violence, and leaves but slight and transmigrant traces of its having occurred. The hemor-

-rhage attending the Separation may be profuse, because the vessels are still small and are slow brought under the influence of Nature's hemo-
lutic. All that is visible may be
a slight relaxation of the parts, with blood upon them, but not more than might be accounted for by menstruation.

Dr. Montgomery in his paper on the signs of pregnancy and delivery, relates the case of a lady to whom he was called, who miscarried at the end of the 2nd month. In 24 hours afterwards he found the os of cervix were almost completely restored to their natural state, the vagina and external parts had if at all dilated, and very slightly delayed. And the breasts exhibited very imperfectly the appearances which accompany pregnancy, the ordinary sympathetic symptoms of which had been almost absent.

The signs of abortion having taken place in the latter months, are much the same as those which follow natural delivery, though generally speaking not so well marked. Among these are tumefied and
Dilated state of the uterine vagina, rupture of the perineum, after giving birth, surface alone, and especially in par.

Inspection of the Patient. The oil and cerumen, soft and opalescent, and the uterus may be felt like a cricket ball above the pubes, through the lax abdominal wall. The breasts are enlarged and full of milk, and the lobular discharges flow away for some days.

At these signs are fleeting, they to the case must be acted within a few days after delivery; before the 8th or 10th. Is the time fixed by medical jurisprudence. They must also be seen several together, because other causes than delivery may occur, which causes delayed labour, drop, appearance of ascites which may cause relaxation of the abdominal wall.

2. From examination of the chest.

when heard

Uterus. This speaks will vary considerably.
If it had contained a fetus, any other body or not.

If the body be examined and the child found unexpelled then all will be clear; but if it has been expelled we expect to find the following. Its walls considerably thickened, its shape more or less round or oval, its blood vessels lacerated and tortuous, and on its internal surface, we may see the ends of the ducts which were contained in the Accidens, remaining between the muscular fibres, and also the spot where the placenta was attached is darker than the surrounding part.

Obviou from the examination of these bodies, I think we can give no reliable information so that they may be passed over without further notice. We may also be able to make out several of the signs mentioned under the last head, an altered state of the passage explained permission etc.
2. From examination of the object expelled. We have three objects in view here.
1st To ascertain whether it be a foreign which is expelled.
2nd. If it is a foreign to consider its age.
3rd. To ascertain the cause of its expulsion.

The third has bee considered in a former part of this paper so that it need not be taken up here.
1st. To ascertain whether it be a foreign which is expelled.

This is quite easily done after about the second month, before which period ech. cap. that probably no detailed legal investigation could have been instituted with any satisfactory result.

The bodies sometimes expelled and which are apt to be mistaken for the feces, at least inasmuch as regards the state in which they pass. the eviscer, the appendices and the only way to solve the difficulty

† Beck's Medical Emphrondence †
is to examine carefully and see what really has passed from the uterus.

That such bodies have been found taken for Ov; there can be no doubt; for A. Paré mentions one case where a female bore 315 foetuses at once, evidently distaining, or best knowing about them.

Hydatids or Bubbles are small bubbles, varying from the size of a pin's head to that of a grape, and of an oval shape, filled with a watery fluid and generally occurring in clusters. According to Beal their origin is still well understood, although Dr. Bowyn asserts that they are always the product of a degenerated Conception, and that no baby can have them. For my part I believe them to result from the Kille of the Choioon continuing to grow and enlarge, instead of as usually happens disappearing after a certain period, and therefore the result of Impregnation.
following of Corne Seagal intercourse, which might be a great important fact in some medical legal cases.

Females with those in their alien have fancied themselves pregnant where in fact they were not. So, the mis-pregnancy arms having become a blighted conception.

"In such case" Locke says, "it is impossible to come nearer the truth than this, that the abdomen over its enlargement to a distended uterus, but what this argued contains is imm.
certain." For the first few months such may be the case, but in the latter we will not have some of those pathognomonic signs of pregnancy before mentioned.

2nd. If it is a fact to ascertain its age.

This is accomplished by...
ascertaining its weight length and the relative situation of the centre of its body.

It is impossible to declare with positive accuracy the various dimensions, weight, &c. which appertain to a fetus of any particular age, because it generally is impossible to learn with exactitude the time of conception; and besides these will vary according to individual peculiarities just as in infants, and draw in general. However it is important to ascertain the age as nearly as possible, for it does help us immensely, that if it did but agree with the state of the female under examination, it would aid us in ascertaining any impolitic which might be attempted.

The period usually fixed for the impregnated woman becoming visible is from the 19th. to the 21st day after conception, when it is hardly as large as a barley corn, though
Sir I. Stodd saw one on the 8th day.

For using the Centre of the Body as a criterion for the age of the foetus, we are indebted to Chaucerian.

In the child at birth i.e. the 9th Month, the Centre of its Body is just at the umbilicus; between the 7th and 8th. It is between the umbilicus and zyphoria cartilage, and at the 6th, just at the lower part of the sternum.

The best way to find the Centre of the body, is as shown by Dr. Bell to lay the child upon its back, with a block of wood just touching the head and feet, then take a tape measure and measure the distance between these objects, and on doubling it you have its Centre at once.

It may happen that a child at the 6th or 7th Month is as large as one at the full time, but that it

—Philosophical Transactions, 1817.
—Consideration necessity requires Sun & bracketidea for healing.
is evidently immature, the bones of its head being soft, and the fontanelles much more open than they ought to be. The skull will be better invented or very soft. Its movements will be subtle.

Dr. Connel's case may well be amazed at the prevalence of this most infamous custom, destroying the life of a human embryo, which still exists in some countries to this day and especially in America although there literature, science, morality and Christianity are expected to have such influence there. Females to hide their shame, or to save themselves sometimes it seems astonishingly
enough the trouble of losing their offspring and willing to place their lives and reputation in the hands of dangerous characters who are by the laws of Great Britain declared to be under severe penalties. Not only this but they themselves are abettors to the deed, and in any opinion quite as culpable, perhaps more than those employed.

In Philadelphia I read:

I stand there is no institution there

pregnant female and want to go

and be relieved in some of the

ways already mentioned of the

living being without there.

In this country I do

but I think the practice is to con-

sider, although occasionally we

do see cases published in the

columns of our medical jour-

nals.

"Perhaps" says an

American writer, "Dr. Physicican
in extenuating practice, they don’t keep at some time or other requested by pregnant females, married or unmarried to rid them of their burden, that they may escape public shame and preserve their reputation.

If such did cond. it

must certainly would in our duty to point out to them the great enormity of the crime which they are about to perpetrate, to them that the life of the child is as for which they will have to answer, & to tell in our power to prevent them carrying the intention into effect. And certainly

trust we repub. to gratify their wishes. But what is done.
Tire casts key

Angelo not reached 1/10
USaland's Inc. 5/24

According from August 43
Chas decidw importance
4/46